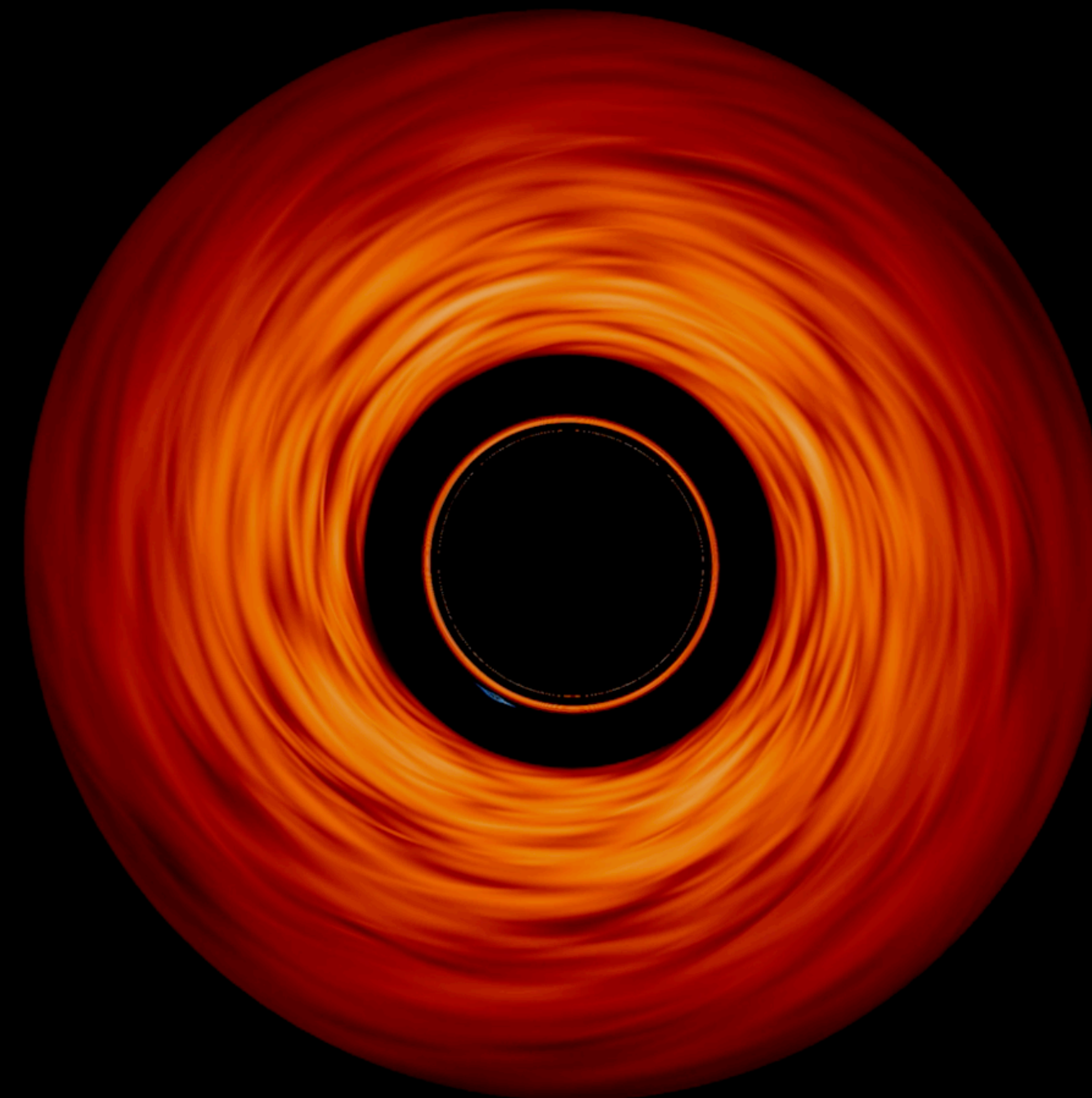
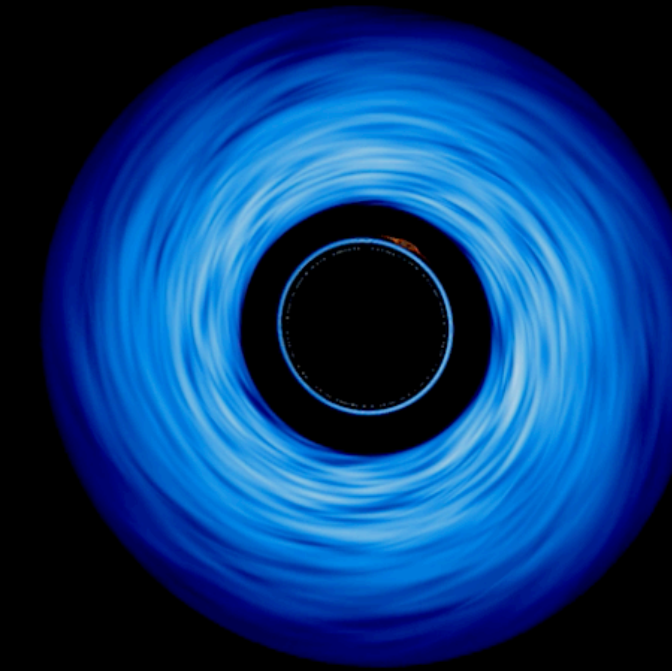


Precursors to LISA SMBHB Mergers

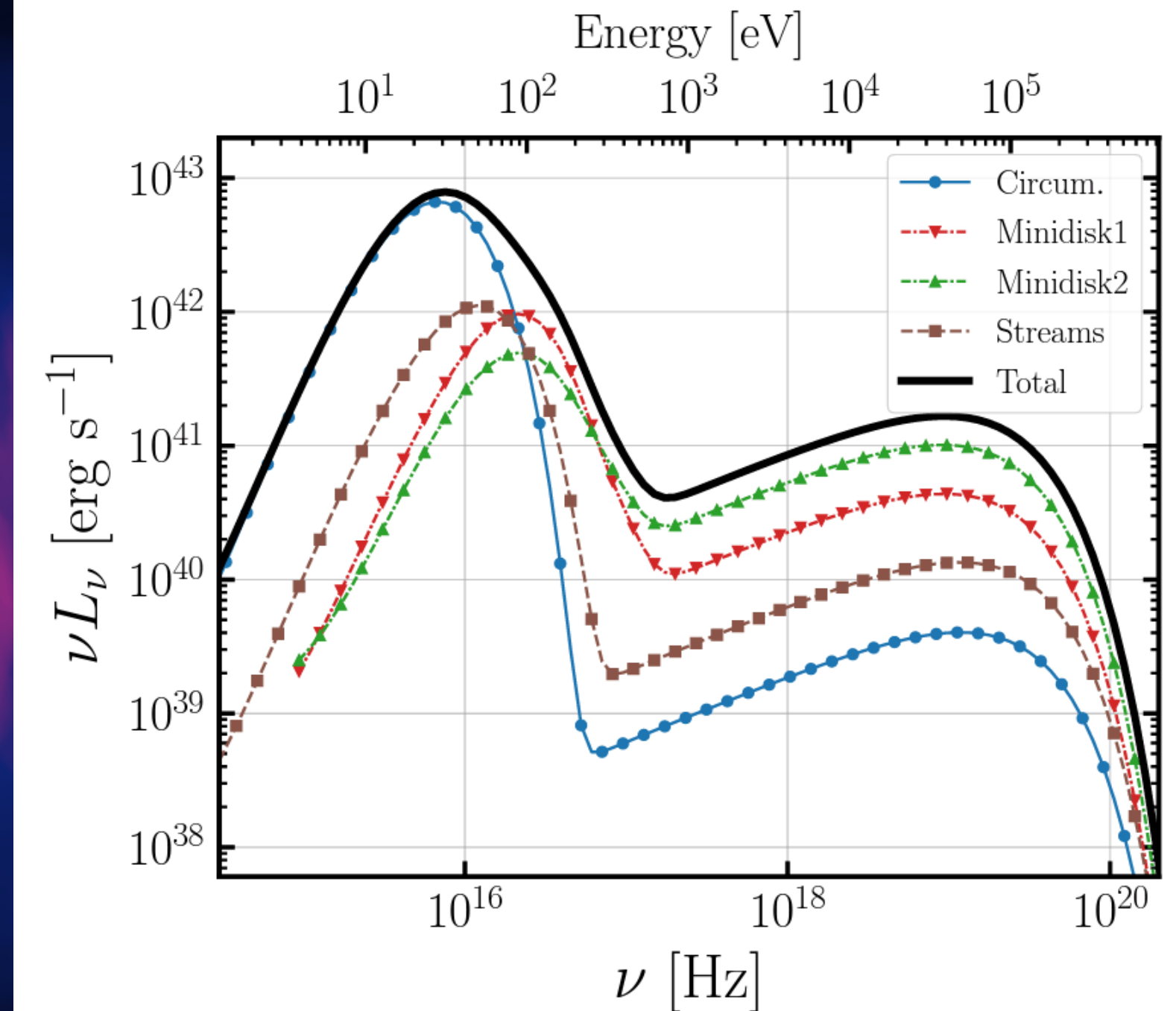
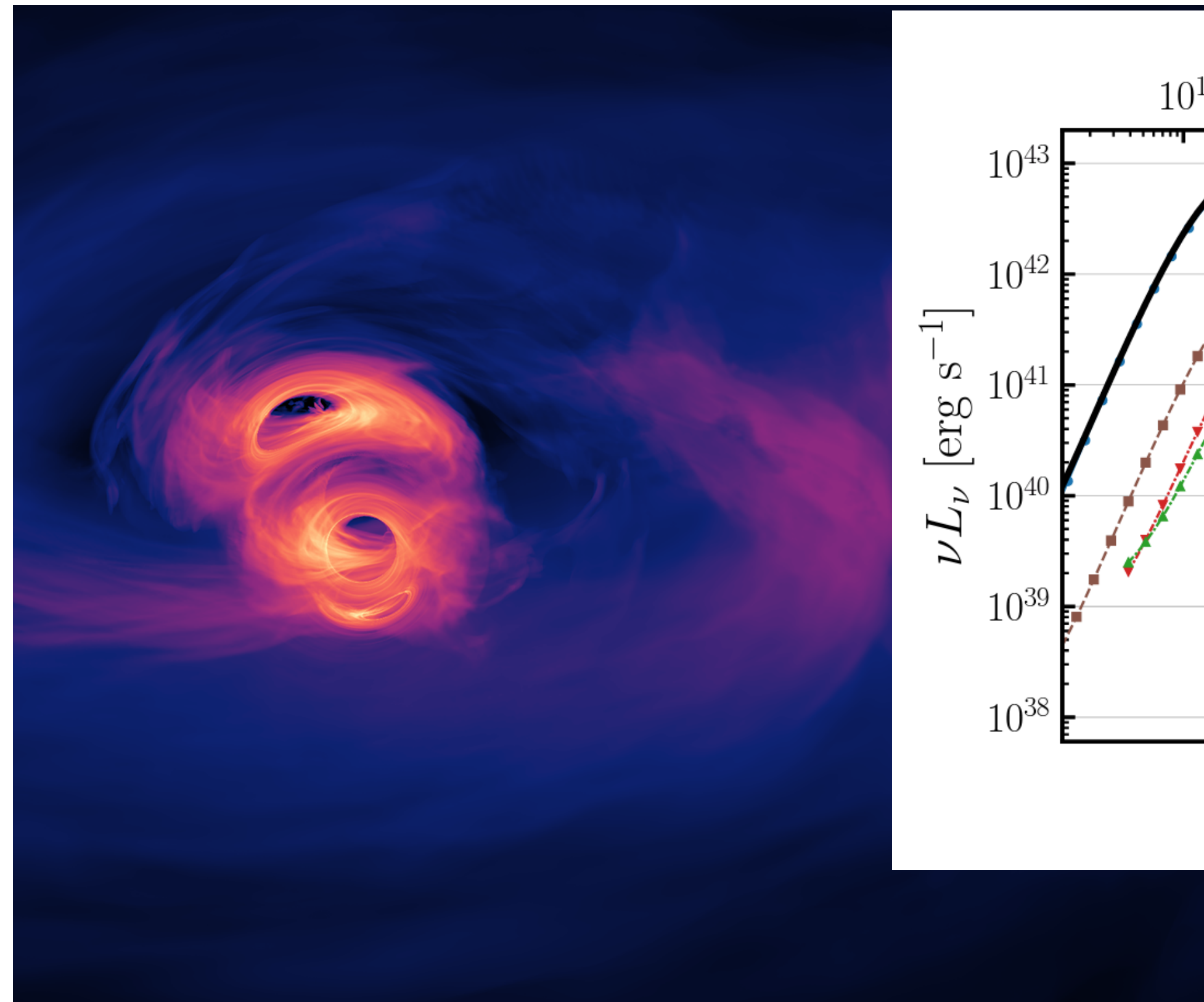


Jeremy Schnittman
NASA Goddard

TDAMM Workshop
Annapolis, MD
August 23, 2022

Electromagnetic Counterparts to LISA SMBHBs

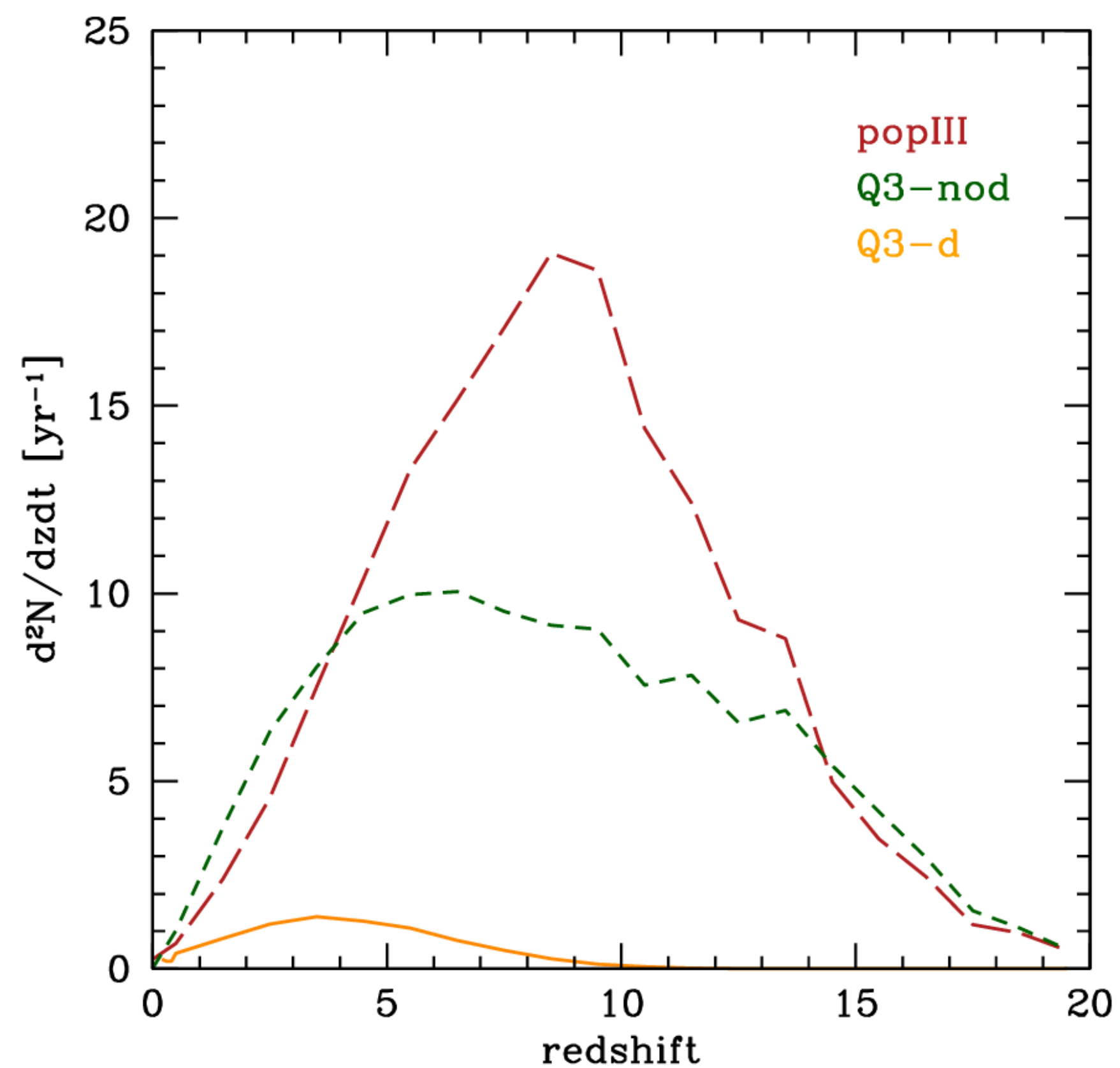
- $M_{\text{tot}} = 10^6 M_{\text{sun}}$
- $q = 0.1$
- $z = 1$
- $L_{\text{x}}(\text{in}) \sim L_{\text{Edd}} \times f_{\text{x}}(a)$
- $f_{\text{x}}(a) \sim 0.1 + 1/a$
- $L_{\text{x}}(\text{out}) \sim L_{\text{x}}(\text{in}) \times R_{\text{isco}}/a$
- $L_{\text{var}} \sim L_{\text{x}}(\text{in}) a^{-1/2}$
- $F_{\text{XRT}} \sim 3 \times 10^{-15} \times (1 \text{ hr}/t_{\text{tm}})$



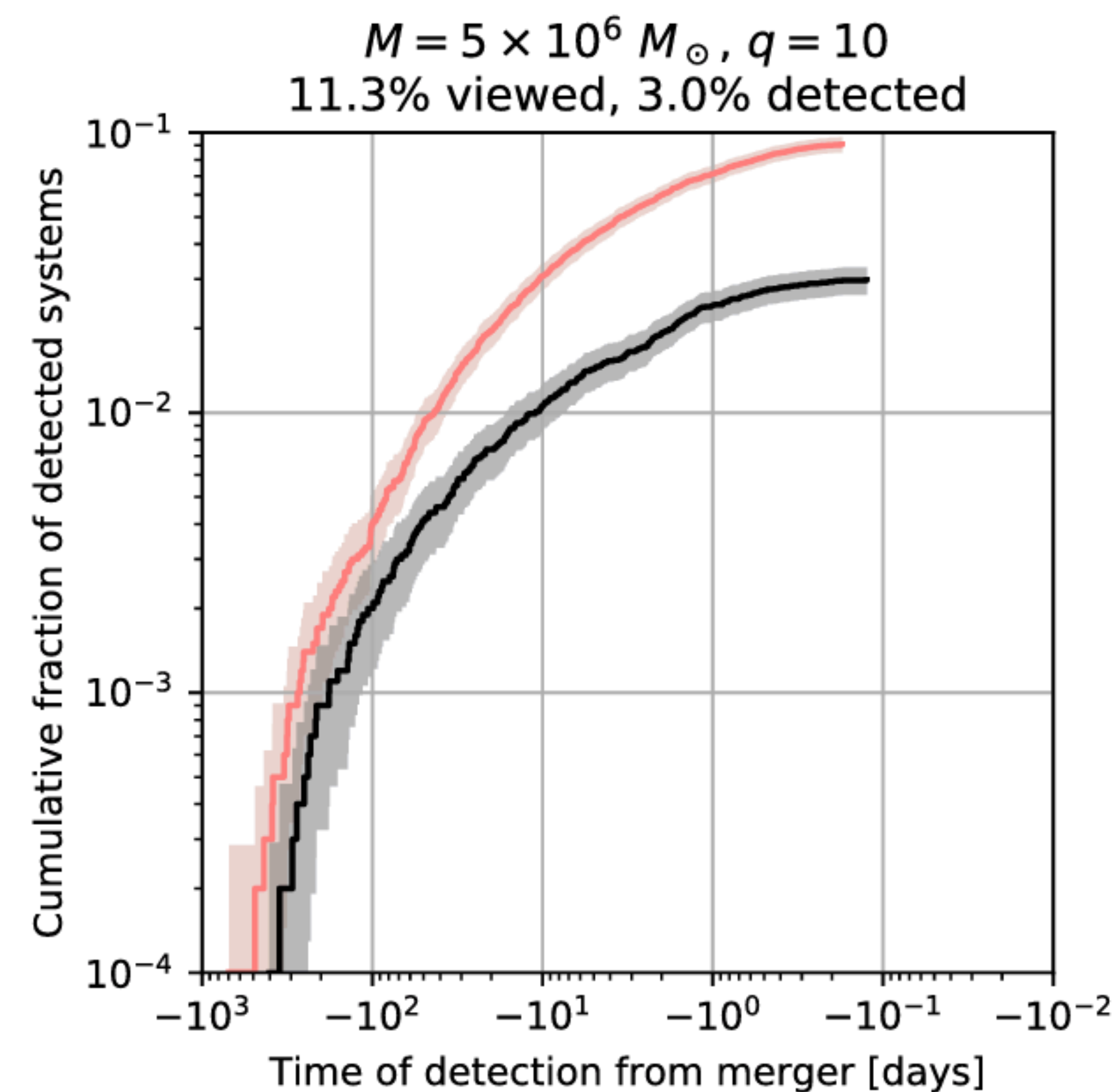
Gutierrez+ 2022

Noble+ 2018

Merger rates; detection rates



Klein+ 2016



Dal Canton+ 2019

Precursors to LISA sources are far more numerous

- From Klein et al. (2016), we estimate merger rate of $\sim 0.01 \text{ Gpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
- Assume a fraction f_{gas} of the SMBHB sources are surrounded by circumbinary accretion disks
- These systems will be accreting at a rate f_{Edd} of the Eddington limit and modulated with amplitude $\sim 10\text{-}30\%$ and period $P \sim P_{\text{orb}}$
- This means that $\sim 500,000$ systems within $z < 1$ will have $T_{\text{orb}} \sim 1$ month, or 20 within 100 Mpc

Time to merger:

$$t_{\text{merge}} = \frac{5}{256} \frac{c^5}{G^3} \frac{a^4}{m_1 m_2 (m_1 + m_2)}$$

so for $m_1 = 10^6 M_{\odot}$, $q = 0.1$, the system has a separation of $a \approx 70 r_g$ and an orbital period

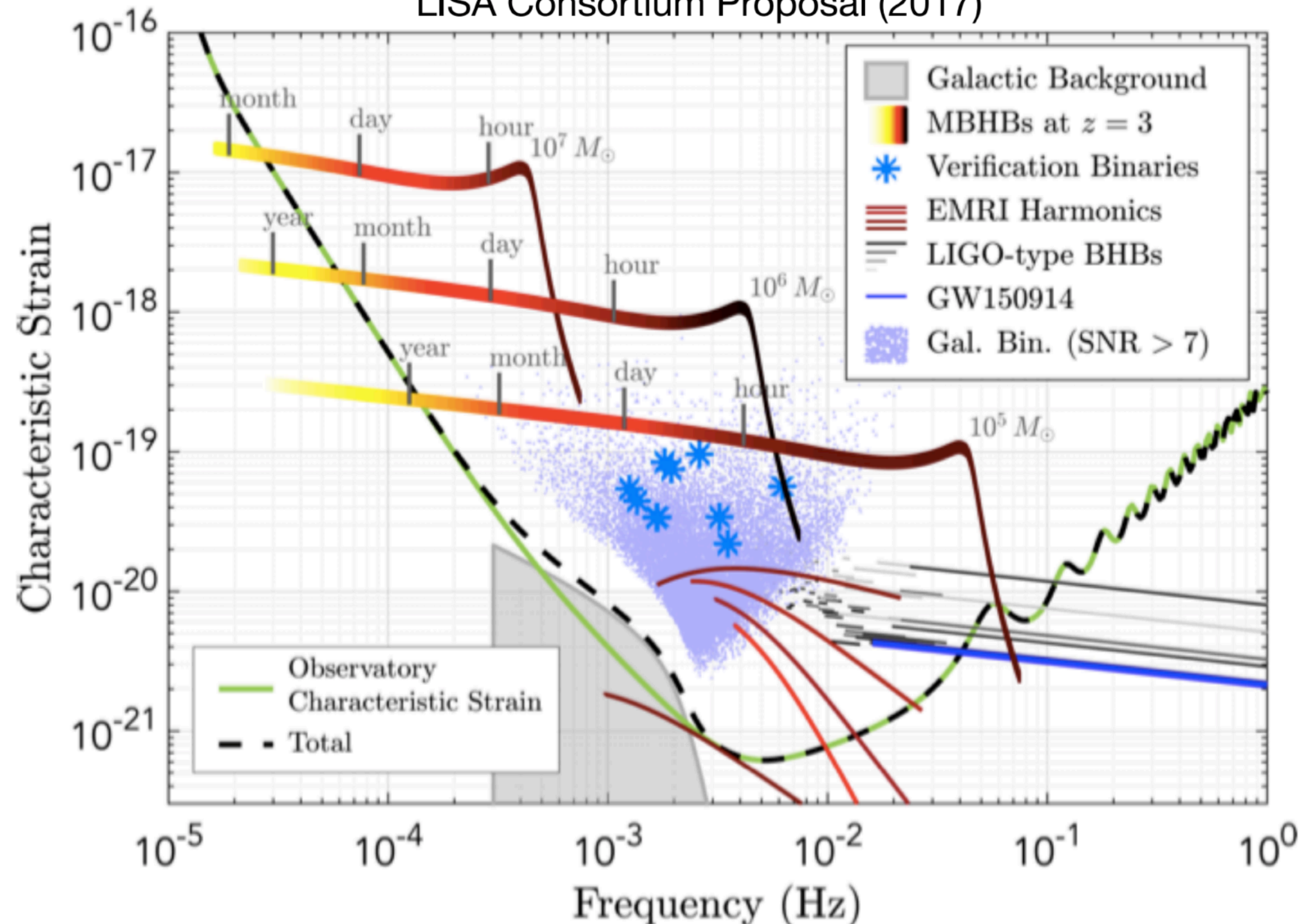
$$T_{\text{orb}} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{G(m_1 + m_2)}} a^{3/2} \approx 5 \text{ hr a year before merger.}$$

In terms of T_{orb} , the time to merger scales like

$$t_{\text{merge}} \propto T_{\text{orb}}^{8/3}, \text{ so if we set } T_{\text{orb}} = 1 \text{ month, we get } t_{\text{merge}} = 5 \times 10^5 \text{ yr.}$$

Precursors to LISA sources are far more numerous

LISA Consortium Proposal (2017)



Time to merger:

$$t_{\text{merge}} = \frac{5}{256} \frac{c^5}{G^3} \frac{a^4}{m_1 m_2 (m_1 + m_2)}$$

so for $m_1 = 10^6 M_\odot$, $q = 0.1$, the system has a separation of $a \approx 70 r_g$ and an orbital period $T_{\text{orb}} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{G(m_1 + m_2)}} a^{3/2} \approx 5 \text{ hr}$ a year before merger.

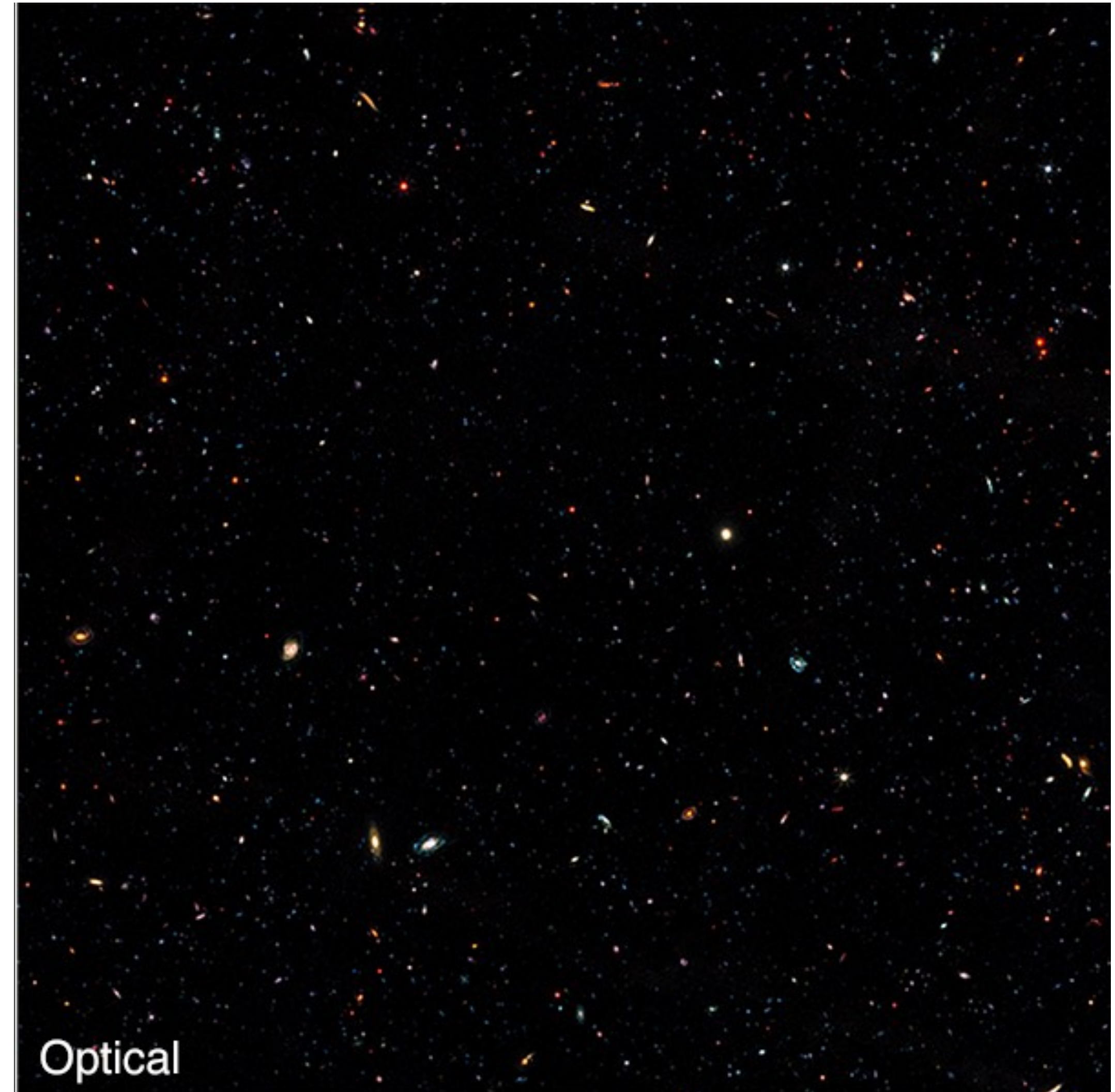
In terms of T_{orb} , the time to merger scales like

$t_{\text{merge}} \propto T_{\text{orb}}^{8/3}$, so if we set $T_{\text{orb}} = 1 \text{ month}$, we get $t_{\text{merge}} = 5 \times 10^5 \text{ yr}$.

- This means that **~500,000** systems within $z < 1$ will have $T_{\text{orb}} \sim 1 \text{ month}$, or 20 within 100 Mpc

Observational strategies: optical

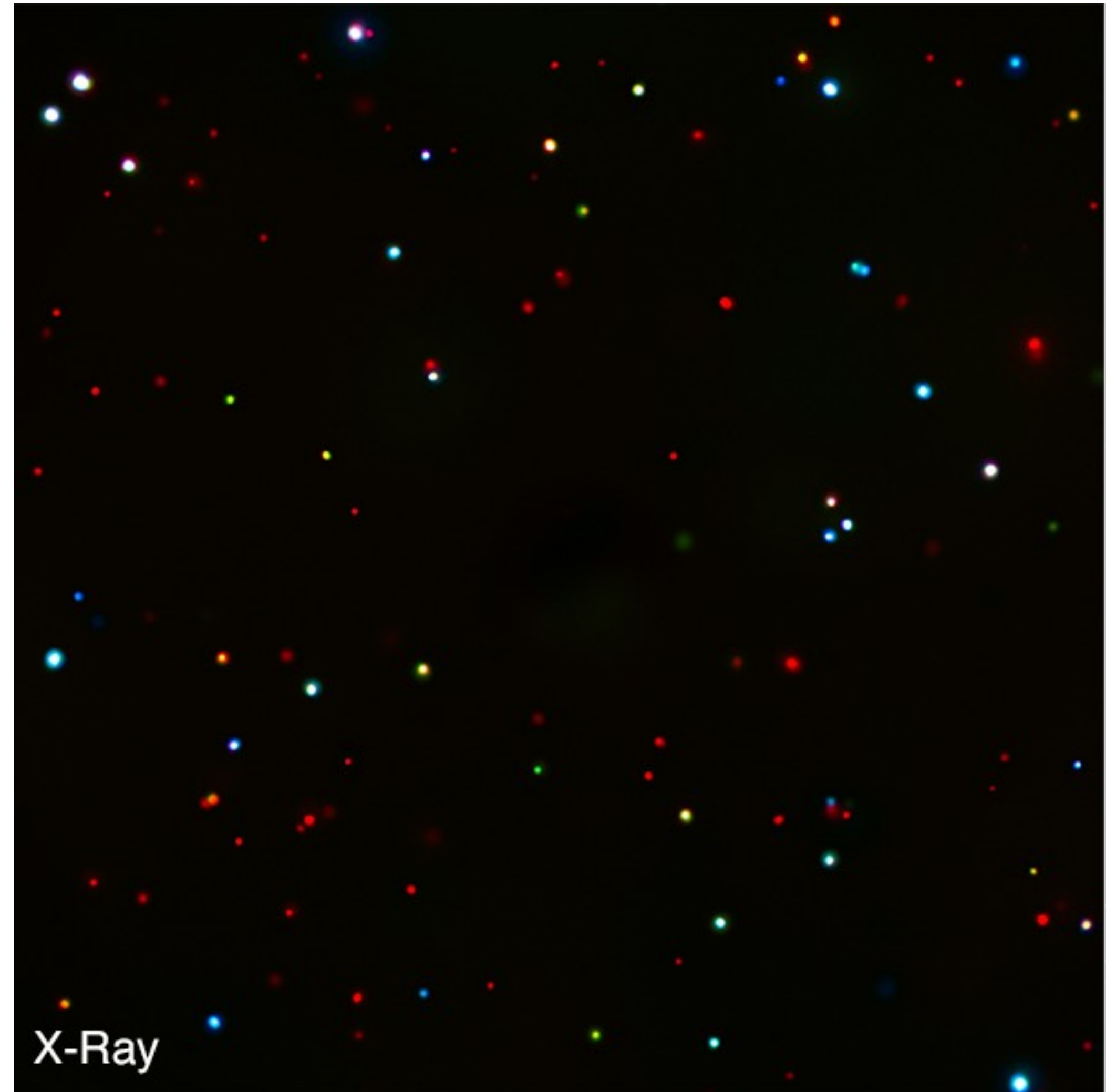
- LSST fov 9.6 deg^2
- $m < 23 \text{ mag}$ in 15sec!
- $N > 10^4 \text{ deg}^{-2}$



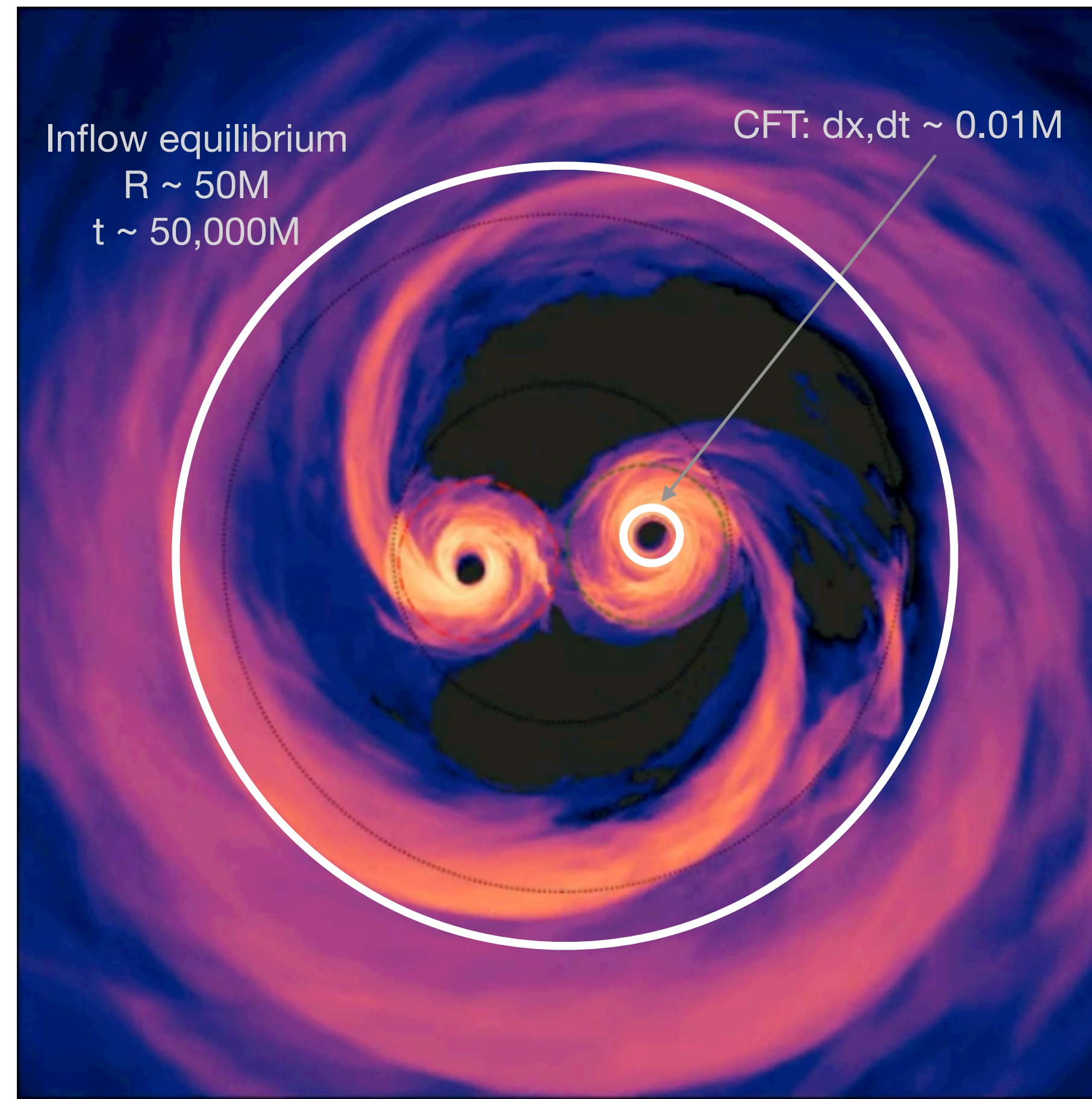
Observational strategies: X-ray (deep vs wide)

- TAP XRT fov 1.0 deg²
- $F \sim 1 \times 10^{-16}$ erg/s/cm² in 1 d
- $N \sim 10^4$ deg⁻² (cf Chandra deep field)
- $N_{\text{pre}} \sim 10$ ($T_{\text{orb}} < 1$ mo, $z < 1$)
- $dF_x \sim 5 \times 10^{-16}$ erg/s/cm²

- TAP XRT tiling 100 deg²
- $F \sim 1 \times 10^{-14}$ erg/s/cm² in 1 d
- $N \sim 10$ deg⁻² (cf ROSAT XS)
- $N_{\text{pre}} \sim 1$ ($T_{\text{orb}} < 1$ mo, $z < 0.14$)
- $dF_x \sim 5 \times 10^{-14}$ erg/s/cm²

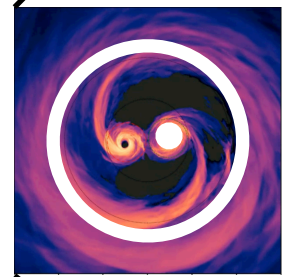


Theoretical strategies/challenges: dynamic range

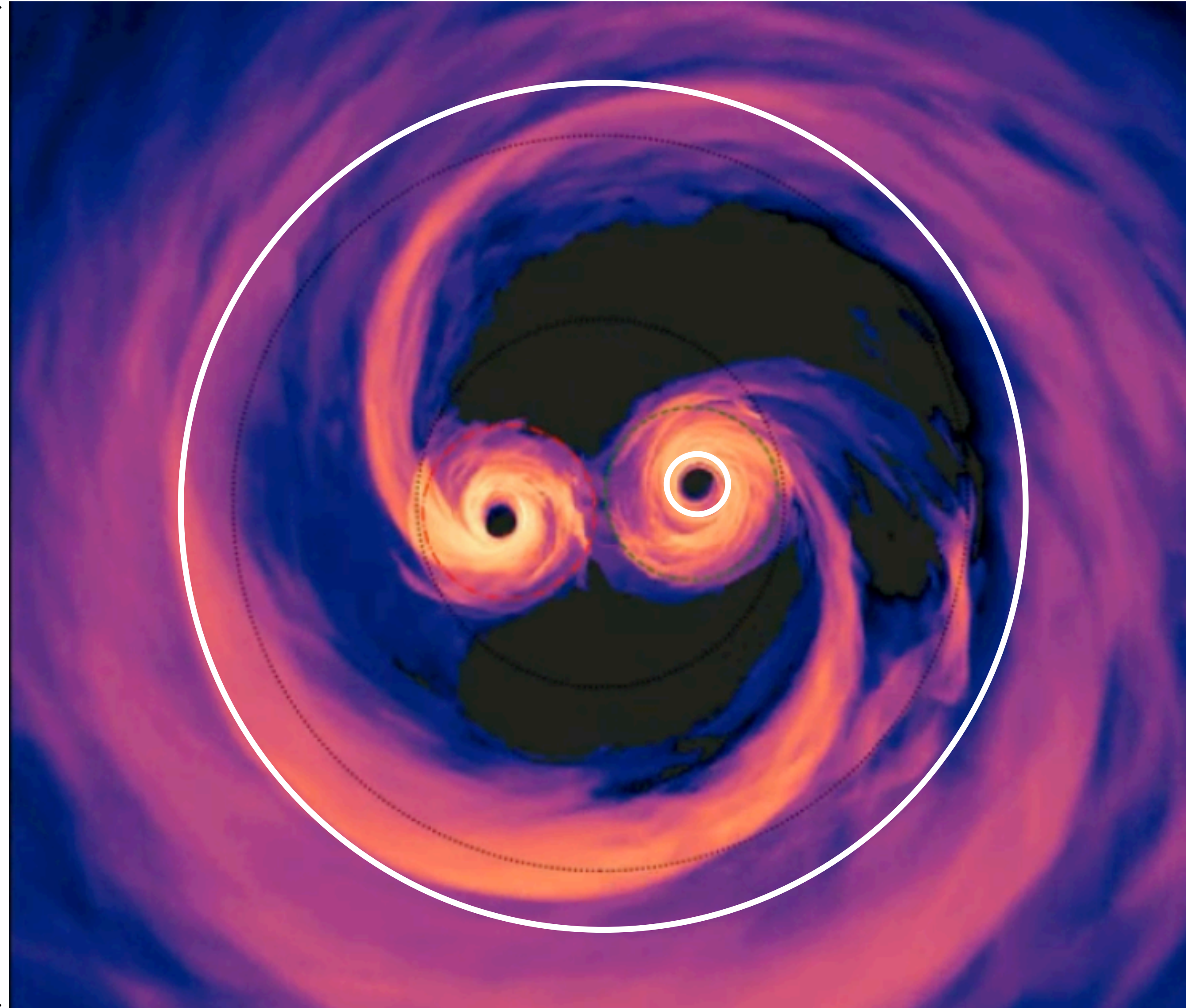


Gutierrez+ 2022

Theoretical strategies/challenges: dynamic range



$T_{\text{orb}} = 1 \text{ hr}$



$T_{\text{orb}} = 1 \text{ mo}$

Questions/eye candy

